It is known that New-York detectives arrived at Sands Point yesterday with a warrant for the arrest of a prominent man of that place.

NO SUSPICION OF FRAUD.

The officers of the Shoe and Leather Bank were without the least suspicion of the fraud Last Monday Seely failed to appear at the bank, having had a holiday on the Saturday previous. His absence on Monday required the assignment another bookkeeper to his work, which insinded the care of the ledger covering A to K of the alphabet. This took in Baker's account, e alphabet. This took in Baker's account, sositor who, the bank officials say, had an account at the bank for thirty years, elerk who was put in Seely's place found something was wrong with the accounts, he reported the fact to his superiors. Messes were sent to Seely's house, in Brooklyn, resilay, and search was made for him in laces he was in the habit of frequenting, a discovered that he had field. He had left me on Friday night with a trunk and handly, which he had packed hurriedly. Presilization and some of the principal directors of talk held a consultation, which resulted in onmercifully by Seely and Baker. Yesterof the robbery, and reported the fact to aring House Committee.

HOW THE THEFTS WERE CONCEALED. to transfer to the account of Baker. mplice, large sums from the accounts of epositors, which appeared in Seelv's ashed, an examination of the ledger would ample funds to his credit, and his drafts tiways promptly honored. When it be-necessary to balance the depositors' ac-which had been depleted to swell Baker's ed deposits, Seely would return them to normal condition by making transfers he accounts of other customers. As he arge of the A to K ledger, and also the a bank ledger, he was enabled to keep posferring and balancing and welling cton bank ledger, he was enabled to keep transferring and balancing and swelling er's balances during the many years ugh which the fraud ran. The directors, entire confidence in Seely, examined his is dally, as occasion required, but never sted that they presented the exact state of accounts they contained.

FRIGHTENED BY A CHANGE OF BOOK-RESPING

Nevertheless it had been decided to introduce new system of bookkeeping on Thursday last was, of course, aware of it, and it was a knowledge of this fact that brought his long career of crime to a sudden termination. The

nade it necessary for President Crane and the directors to appeal to the Clearing House Com-These bank presidents and members of the Clearing House Committee went to the bank and examined its condition: George F. pan, of the Gallatin National Bank; George G. Williams, of the Chemical National Bank; Edward H. Perkins, jr., of the Importers and Traders' National Bank; William Winslow Sherman, of the Bank of Commerce: Henry W. Cannon, of the Chase National Bank; W. A. Nash, of the Corn Exchange Bank, and J. Edward Simmons, of the Fourth National Bank.

After careful examination, they certified that the bank was sound, notwithstanding the loss, and was able to pay its depositors in full.

Cashier William D. Van Vleck of the bank promptly put the cases of seely and Baker in the hands of Police Inspector McLaughlin, and detectives of the Central Office were set to work on the matter. Detective-Sergeants Numeric Crauch ne matter. Detective-Sergeants Nugent, Crouch and Titus visited the bank yesterday afternoon all had a conference with President Crane and ice-President Pease. It was said that the police ave had the depositor, Baller, under surveilnce for several days, and that his arrest was

Cashier Van Vleck went also to the Federal Building yesterday, and consulted with Assistant United States District-Attorney John O. Mott. Inited States Commissioner Shields and United states Marshal McCarty was also called in. It was said that warrants were issued for the runa-

The officers of the Snoe and Leather Bank were at a loss yesterday to conjecture where the vast sum of which the institution has been despoiled had gone. Austin Corbin, president of the Long Island Railroad Company, said last evening that he hall reason to believe that it had been invested in the Boynton Bievele Electric Railway, which is constructed between Bellport and Bellport Sta-

A STATEMENT BY THE BANK.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank issued the following statement yesterday:

To the Public.

A bookkeeper of this bank has disappeared, and the result of a thorough investigation, made at our request by the National Bank Examiner, has proven him a defaulter to the amount of \$24,00, to meet which the directors have called on the stockholders for an assessment sufficient to amply cover any deficiency. We append a statement by the Clearing House Committee.

JOHN M. CRANE, President.

A recent examination of the affairs of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, by the National lank Examiner, developed a defalcation of \$34,000, and after an investigation by the Clearing House Committee this loss was confirmed.

The committee are unanimous in the opinion that, notwithstanding this loss, the bank is in a sound condition, and able to pay all its depositors in full.

W. W. SHERMAN,
E. H. PERKINS, JR.,
G. G. WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM A. NASH,
Clearing House Committee.

The following bank officers were present during

WILLIAM A. NASH.
Clearing House Committee.
The following bank officers were present during the investigation, and have pledged the bank their assistance if the necessity should arise: George F. Baker. First National Bank; Frederick D. Tappan, Gallatin National Bank; George G. Williams, Chemical National Bank; E. H. Perkins, ir., Importers and Traders' National Bank; W. & Sherman, National Bank of Commerce; H. W. Cannon, Chase National Bank of Commerce; H. W. Cannon, Chase National Bank; W. A. Nash, Corn Exchange Bank; L. Etward Simmons, Fourth National Bank.
The house, No. 25 West Seventieth-st., which is given in the directory as the address of Frederick Baker, was closed last evening. The reporter rang the bell several times in the basement and at the halidoor, but there was no response. People living in the neighborhood told the reporter that no sign of life had been seen in the house for several days. Careful inquiry of the storekeepers around about resulted in little until at length the proprietor of a drugstore was found who assured the reporter that Mr. Baker and his son veted from their house on Election Day, and had come to live there about six months ago from No. 200 Hooper-st., Brooklyn. He said that they owned No. 25.

Brooklyn. He said that they owned No. 25 A TALK WITH PRESIDENT CRANE. John M. Crane, the president of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, said yesterday after-

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Special Designs for Special Needs.

People of taste, with original ideas in regard to Furniture, tell us your

If your rooms have irregularities that require peculiar designs; if you wish to select at our stores desirable features from several styles of the same article and order them combined; if, for any reason, you wish your furniture to be absolutely unique, our designs and our factories are at your

Suppose you see what an inspirer of artistic ideas the furniture in our im-

GEO. C. FLINT CO., 43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

POBBED BY A BOOKKEEPER. | noon to a Tribune reporter: "Samuel C. Seely had been employed in the bank as a bookkeeper for fourteen years, and we never suspected him of misconduct, although the investigation has shown that he had been helping to rob the bank for nine or ten years. He was a man of apparently good habits, who lived in a modest way in Halsey-st., Brooklyn. His salary was \$1,800 a year, and he had charge of the ledgers containing the accounts of denositors whose names ing the accounts of depositors whose names ranged in alphabetical order from A to K. He had nothing to do with handling the cash of the bank, and nobody would have thought that he could have helped to steal such a sum as

could have helped to steal such a sum as \$354,090.

'On Saturday last he asked for a short leave of absence, and Mr. Van Vleck, the cashier, told him he might go. Seely did not return on Monday, and another clerk was placed in charge of the ledgers which Seely had kept. That same day the clerk reported to me that he was unable to make the books balance. I told him to keep at work at them, and see if he could find anything wrong. He told me on Wednesday that he had discovered large differences in the ledgers, but he was not sure that the differences meant a defalcation or a mixing of the accounts. When the accounts of a bookkeeper are mixed up, it is difficult to find out the trouble. When a cashier is a defaulter you can tell right away, as a rule, what the extent of the defalcation is. In this case it took a good deal of time to discover just what Seely had been doing, because the accounts had been so badly mixed in the course of his dishonest transactions. Seely had not stolen mency directly, but by the co-operation of a depositor who drew out the money by checks, and the money was drawn in comparatively small sums which ranged from \$200 to \$500. To enable the depositor to get the money on checks, Seely had continued to faisify accounts, taking from the balance of this and that depositor \$500 or \$2,000 at a time and adding to the balance of

make another account

ALL DONE THROUGH ONE DEPOSITOR.

"On Thursday morning I called Mr. Kimball, the ability of the bank obligations and go on in successful business. The stockholders will be obliged to make up the loss, but they can afford to do that, and no de-positor will lose a cent."

VICE-PRESIDENT PEASE EXPLAINS THE METHODS USED.

would make a transfer from the account of another depositor. He was obliged to do a vast amount of balancing and work about 100 accounts in order to keep them all balanced at the proper times. Seely knew, however, that there were a number of depositors who had large balances and seldon drew against them. There is one depositor, for instance, who had a balance of \$100,000 in the bank for nineteen years and did

Baker's account.
"Why was not the drain of money from the bank discovered"

bank discovered?"

"Because it was continued for a long period of time, and the money was drawn out in small sums. So long as the accounts appeared to balance there was no cause for suspicion."

"And the stealing might have been continued much longer?"

"No. We were about to make a change in the system of keeping the accounts which would have disclosed the frauds. The change was to go into operation on last Thursday, and that was what caused Seely to run away, knowing that the forgeries would be discovered."

WHAT THE BANK EXAMINER SAID. William H. Kimball, the National Bank Examiner, said: "The system of keeping accounts which had been in use at the bank allowed the stealing to go on without detection for years. There were two sets of ledgers. In the ledgers of one set the accounts of the depositors were kept in full, with the credit entries on one page and the debit entries on the opposite page. It was necessary to make the footings on each page in order to strike a balance. The ledgers in the second set were known as skeleton ledgers in which the balances were kept, in order that the balance of any depositor. Seely had charge of the ledgers in which the account of depositors were arranged alphabetically from A to K. He was able by making frequent false entries, to keep the accounts apparently balanced, while transferring sums from a number of accounts to the account of one depositor who continued to draw against his account. On Thursday there was to be a change in the system by which the accounts were to be kept, so that a balance was to be struck at every entry, and the bookkeepers would have charge of different ledgers at different times. Seely knew, of course, that the mixing up of his accounts would be discovered immediately, as it would be impossible to make the accounts balance.

"We have been able to trace all of the transactions so as to tell that the transfers were meant to swell the balance of only one depositor, and, of course, we know who that depositor is. He must have worked in collusion with Seely, because he drew out the money on his own checks. Before Seely went away he confided to his counsel, Mr. Angel, of Fulton-at., that his accounts would show a shortage of about \$30,000, and he told the lawyer that he had received only about \$11,000 of that amount. The lawyer is a friend of the counsel for the bank, and he came here on Thursday and told the directors what Seely had said. Seely has lived modestly at his home in Brooklyn, and it is not known what he did with his share of the money which was stolen from the bank."

A TALK WITH A RELATIVE OF SEELY'S. There were two sets of ledgers. In the ledgers

A TALK WITH A RELATIVE OF SEELY'S. A relative of Seely who lives in Brooklyn was seen last night by a Tribune reporter, and \$11,000 of the money, the remainder having gone "I don't know what possessed Sam to make him do such a thing. I can hardly make myself believe that he is guilty. If he had been anything of a sporting character or a reckless liver it would be different, but there was absolutely nothing about him or his life to make one think that he could do such a thing. I have never heard of his doing a dishonest act, until this one, and it is doubtful if anything bad can be raked up about his past record. He certainly did not use the money in extravagant living. He owned the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in, at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in at No. 422 Halsey-st. I do the house he lived in at No. 423 Halsey-s made the following statement concerning him:

he invariably declined their invitations, because, as he says, he preferred to be home, and could not afford to contract expensive habits. He was of at the church, and was regarded as a member by many, no doubt. He paid for a pew at Dr. debrend's church. His wife has been nearly graxy since her husband fied. He told her that he was in trouble at the bank, but did not reveal

J. S. STOUT ASTONISHED. Joseph S. Stout, one of the directors of the

the bank, assisting President Crane in the work of sending out telegrams and mailing letters to depositors and correspondents. In speaking of Seelv 1e said: "It's the unexpected that always happens. If I had been asked a week ago which of our employes hore the best record for attention to duty and all-around faithfulness, I should have sayed Seel amount the first half. should have named Seely among the first half-dozen. When the Chemical Bank's officers dis-covered Tait's regulation. should have named Seely among the first half-dozen. When the Chemical Rank's officers discovered Tait's peculations this week, I was inclined to condole with them, and felt like congratulating the Shoe and Leather on its good fortune in having nothing of this sort going on within its walls. Seely's manipulation of figures during the last eight years has been something extraordinary. He must have been like a man with his feet on a volcano. I should think his hair would be white with worry. His methods must have required the closest attention to his business to have enabled him to steer clear of detection. If his balances would not prove he would make them prove by putting down as many our system of bookkeeping. The impairment of our capital is about \$150,000. This will require a 15 per cent assessment in order to make it good. Our stock has been selling at about \$110 recently. In 1893 the capital stock of the bank was increased from \$500,002 to \$1,000,000. With the \$500,000 we put up this new building and what we did not use in the building we put into the bank business."

THE FUTURE OF THE BANK. "What effect will Seely's defalcation have on the future of the bank?"

Well, of course the loss is a serious

We shall eatch them if the best detective skill this country can do it, all of the guilty persons."
I would like to say," said Mr. Stout, "the week." "I would like to say," said Mr. Stout, "that we discovered this defaucation ourselves. It is erroneously reported that Mr. Kimball, the United States Bank Examiner, discovered it. We found traces of it Tuesday, and called the examiner in."
"Did Seely or his partners commit forgery in connection with the defalcation?"
"So for as I know notifier, Seely nor his con-

"So far as I know neither Seely nor his confederate committed forgery."
"When was Seely's supposed confederate last seen in this city?"

Seen in this city?"
"He was in town on Thursday."
Neither Mr. Stout nor his fellow-directors appeared at all "rattled" by their loss. Every courtesy was shown to reporters by President Crane, Mr. Stout and Mr. Pease, and information asked for was cheerfully given.

OPINION OF FINANCIAL MEN THE BOOKKEEPING SYSTEM USED IN THE BANK

akin to a shudder. "Why, in a period of over forty years we in the Chemical Bank have had

"But the bank will be all right. The men who control it are good honest people, and things will come out all right. They will have to make an assessment of 40 per cent on the stockholders, and their capital of \$1,000,000 will probably he reduced to between \$500,000 will probably the depositors will have no trouble getting their money, if they want to draw it. The bank is sound, and will go along the same as if nothing in the stockholders, and their capital of \$1,000,000 will probably the depositors will have no trouble getting their money, if they want to draw it. The bank is sound, and will go along the same as if nothing in the same is to how of money taken from the Shoe by Samuel C. Seety was experimental by A valuable clew as to how of money taken from the Shoe by Samuel C. Seety was experimental to all the probably the same of money taken from the Shoe by Samuel C. Seety was experimental to all the probably the product of the probably the pr

President Williams was asked why in his opin-

on Seely and his confederate were able to continue their work of defaication through so many "I think that the trouble lies in the system

"I think that the trouble lies in the system of book-keeping," he replied. "The system in use in the Shoe and Leather Bank is known as the Boston system. In my judgment it is not provided with sufficient safeguards and checks, which belong to the old system."

A bank officer who was seen last evening, but did not wish his name to be used in print, said that the "Boston system" had been urged upon banks here on account of its being far less expensive, and that it had been adopted by many institutions mainly for this reason. Nevertheless he regarded it as lacking in the essential of providing the safeguards which every bank should possess. Other considerations beside cheapness, he thought, should be taken in the account. He condemned the "Boston system" because it permitted fraud by one bookkeeper, while with the old system there must be several in collusion inside of the bank to make defalcation possible.

THE STORY OF SEELY'S COUNSEL. FRANK W. ANGEL TELLS HOW THE BOOKKEEPER CONFESSED HIS CRIME-A, QUESTION OF PROFESSIONAL SECRETS.

Frank W. Angel, counsel for Seely, was Assistant United States District-Attorney in Brooklyn throughout the eight years of the Administration of President Hayes and the Garfield-Arthur Adminalled there yesterday afternoon. At his home, No answered many questions asked by the reporter as follows: "My connection with this case is purely professional, Seely came to my office about 1 p. m. bank' about which he wished to consult me, but that he hadn't time to spare then. The next day (Pri-

Dry= Royal

Dry Sparkling Wines of France,

Used at many of the swellest re-ceptions in New-York to-day. Listed at the leading Ciubs in the United States and Europe.

W. A. TAYLOR & CO.,

JUST TRY IT!

since, and do not know where he went or where he ritically ill and I believe it will kill her. What

HOW WAS THE MONEY USED?

sound, and will go along the same as if nothing had happened.

"The Clearing House Committee made an examination, and decided that the bank was solvent, notwithstanding this loss. We agreed to come forward and take the securities of the bank and make loans as its business may reminutes."

posses to build over the East River, at Black well's Island, might be made public. While the reporters were there listening to an explanation of the plan from Thomas Ryan, Mr. Corbin's confidential man, Mr. Corbin called Mr. Ryan out of the room and the two men remained away some minutes. When Mr. Ryan returned to the corbin of the plan from Thomas Ryan, Mr. Corbin's confidential man, Mr. Corbin called Mr. Ryan out of the room and the two men remained away some minutes. porters he remarked: "Mr. Corbin says that the defaulter of the Snoe and Leather Bank is the man who is backing the Boynton Bicycle Electric

bicycle road, it is easy to account for the manner in which some, if not all, of the missing \$354,000 has been expended. The Boynton Bicycle Electric Railway Company is one of the most ambitious financial schemes ever started in or around New-York. The company is capitalized at \$5,000, on, New-Haven and Bridgeport, and on the south with Philadelphia and Charleston. It is well known that the company is avowedly a rival to the Long Island Rallroad Company. In its claborate and expensively arranged prospectus a map of Long Island is given, showing, approximately, in annually at each of its passenger stations. The proposed lines of the Boynton Bicycle Electric Italiway are laid out expressly with a view of competing with the Long Island Railroad, and the two companies have been fighting each other des-

The Boynton Bleycle Electric Railway is largely the invention of Electric Moody Boynton, who has the invention of following the had considerable experience in inventions. He founded the Boynton Saw and File Company in Boston, which failed some ten years ago. The Boston, which failed some ten years ago. company was founded on some very ingenious incompany was founded on some very ingentions in-ventions of Mr. Boynton. After the failure of the Saw and File Company Mr. Boynton perfected his idea of the Ricycle Electric Railway, and it has been in successful operation between Bellport and Bellport Station, on the Long Island Railroad, for some time. There is no denying the fact that the rallroad is a success so far as quick transportation of passengers is concerned, but the general introduction of the system throughout Long Island has been delayed, and that is what has prevented the company from realizing the great profits it ex-

with this scheme of transportation is Frederick W. Dunton, who married a daughter of Austin Cor-bin. It is well known that Mr. Dunton and his father-in-law are not on friendly terms, and some say that they do not speak to each other. When the Bicycle Railway was projected Henry

Glentworth Wynne was engaged by Dunton to build three factories, at Bellport, one a lace, one a tobacco and the other an electrical-machine fac-tory. Wynne is now in the Tombs under sentence of a six-and-a-half-year impressment for grand larceny in stealing \$1,000 from Mrs. Eads and

tory. Wynne is now in the Tombs under sentence of a six-and-a-half-year imprisonment for grand increny in stealing \$1,000 from Mrs. Eads and \$1,555 from Mrs. Annie Oliphant.

It is believed by several well-informed persons that Mr. Seely was interested in reducing the bail of Wynne.

The theory that all the \$154,000 stolen by Seely went into the Boynton Electric Bicycle Railway is supported by strong circumstantial evidence. But it is not believed that Seely expended the money directly. The belief that he became involved in the scheme and was, to a certain extent, compelled to pay money into it in order to save what he had already put into it is growing in the minds of many persons. His simple and economical habits, his careworn and emaclated appearance and the general tenor of his life showed that he was living anything but an easy life. He certainly was not rolling in luxury. Ninety-nine times out of 100 the thief cannot resist the temptation to indulge in must have been an extraordinary man if he resisted the temptation to indulge in some of the luxuries of life during the several years he was receiving the money.

Vigorous and continued ringing at the doorbell of Mr. Dunton, at Hollis, L. I., last night failed to bring any response, so that an effort to talk with

him on the Shoe and Leather Bank defalcation failed.

SEELY'S LIFE IN BROOKLYN. APPARENTLY A MAN OF QUIET AND ECONOMICAL HARITS-ALL WHO KNOW HIM SURPRISED AT THE NEWS OF HIS CRIME.

iel C. Seely has succeeded in making himself could. He lives in an unpretentious red neighbors would know little or nothing of his than he has. He has done all his trading in gro last five years have been sent from one shop, and his physician lives nearly a mile from his house, although there are many other doctors living within a block of No. 422 Hussey-st.

Mr. Seely, apparently, has been fully as economical in his life as his house and his quiet habits would indicate. His family consists of a wife and one boy, Clarence, two years old. Mrs. Seely has

fluence of opiates. Mr. Seely always has patd his bills promptly. He was not in the habit of using tainly was a model husband. I can't bring myself to believe that he has committed such a crime as

A Tribune reporter called at the house of Mr. Seely last night, but was refused admittance. It was learned last night that Mr. Seely, some 13; Halsey-st., two doors from Mr. Seely. The house was sold to Mrs. Beanett for \$1.49. Mr. Seely's r. Ruth, lives at No. 120 Ryerson-st. of the greatest surprise at her brother's and referred at first to believe it. She said not possess a large income, but lived

Mr. Seely is a slight built man, about five feet ten inches high. He has a light complexion, light blue eyes, light halr and a light mustache. His face is much emaciated. The report first circulated that he is a drinking man is entirely without foundation, so far as could be learned. A careful inquiry shows that he did not buy liquors in any form, either from grocers or liquor-dealers. Neither has a liquor-dealer's wagon ever been seen to drive up in front of his house.

Mr. Seely is about forty years old. He seldom or never went to the theatre. For two years he was a pewholder in the Central Congregational Church, in Hancock-st., near Franklin-ave, of which the Rev Dr. Adolphus J. F. Behrends is the pastor. When Dr. Behrends was seen last hight he was astonished at the news. He said that he never would have believed that Mr. Seely could have been guilty of such a crime.

Mr. Seely has another brother-in-law, Mr. Aymer, who lives at No. 508 Haisey-st. Mr. Aymer had nothing to say about his brother-in-law's defalcations except to express the utmost surprise, Mr. Aymer niso works in the Shoe and Leather Hank, having secured a position there through the influence of Mr. Seely.

HISTORY OF THE BANK POUNDED IN 1833 BY MERCHANTS IN THE LEATHER BUSINESS.

Merchants identified with the leather business 1853. It was at first organized under the

bank. He was succeeded by William H. Carey, who was president for a number of years. In 1855 the stitution became a National bank. The capital stock was increased to \$1,000,000 last year. Although ink was next door to the Chemical National Bank, one depositor was mentioned yesterday has having bank for nineteen years without drawing a single check against it. A few years ago the surplus and undivided profits of the bank amounted to about \$20,000, the total resources were \$5,400,000 and the aggregate line of deposits reached \$4,500,000. The shares of the stockholders, which were of \$100 par value each had been quoted at \$100.

each, had been quoted at \$100. John M. Crane became president of the bank twelve years ago, and he is one of the oldest bank officials in point of service in the city. He was employed in the bank as a clerk forty-two years ago, and he was advanced to the place of cashler,

employed in the bank as a clerk forty-two years ago, and he was advanced to the place of cashler, which he held for a number of years before he was made president. Associated with Mr. Crane for a number of years have been George L. Pease, toe-president and William D. Van Vleck, cashler. The directors are Thomas Russell, Theodore M. Ives, John M. Crane, George L. Pease, Joseph S. Stout, Alonzo Slote, Felix Campbell, John K. Hegeman, John H. Graham, John N. Beach and Mortimer C. Ogden.

Two years ago the white marble bank building, which had been occupied by the bank for thirty-seven years, was forn down to make room for the sixteen-story freproof building which was completed last summer. The bank's offices are on theirst floor of the new building, and they are complete and ample. The best burglar-proof vaults hold the cash and securities. The new building, which is the property of the bank, cost about \$60,000. It contains a large number of offices which are let at good prices, and the annual rentroll of the building is enermous. John W. Goff, caussel for the Lexow Committee and Recorder-cleet, is one of the men who have offices in the building. The bank has about \$60 depositors, and employs a staff of about forty clerks. A sworn statement of the bank's resources and liabilities was made in July last, as follows:

RESOURCES. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury 65 per cent of circulation)...... 13,500 00

| Date |

nelivided profits, less expenses and taxes

Directors.

The weekly statement of the bank given out yesterday was: Capital, \$1,000,000; net profits, \$253,700 loans, \$3,112,000; specie, \$481,000; legal tenders, \$1,030,000; deposits, \$4,053,000. and average circulation, \$265,500.



NEW STYLE COATS.

FURS

124 and 126

Between

Broadway and

London Dyed PERSIAN. ALASKA SEAL.

38 in. deep.....

225

as handsome as Alaska sian can be purchased being worn one season.

Coats of China Seaiskin son that they do not can be purchased for wear well or give satisfied the price of the faction—they have a genuine Alaska, but dead look and lack the poor seaiskin garments beautiful gloss of the are not cheap at any beautiful gloss of the German dyed.

FUR CAPES, NEW STYLES, 23 IN. DEEP.

27 Inches Deep.

Hudson Bay Otter, 100 sweep..... Natural Otter, 100 sweep..... Persian Lamb, 100 sweep 225 inches long, 100 sweep,..... \$300 Same in Hudson Bay Otter \$50 more.

New Style Worth Collar.

Hudson Bay Otter, 80 sweep Hudson Bay Sable, 80 sweep...... 100 Russian Sable, 80 sweep...... 150



"Princess" Capes, 105 in. Sweep, ROYAL ERMINE, \$150: Chinchilla,

\$150:

\$100:

Style 134.

Squirrel Lined Golf Circular, 105 sweep,

Mink,

Siberian Squirrel Lined CIRCULAR, Alaska Sable Collar, 30 in. deep, 90 sweep, \$40. 33 in. deep,



NECK SCARFS.

Two-Skin Hudson Bay Sable, \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$40

\$45.

Russian Sable,

\$7, \$10 and \$12.

\$50, \$75, \$100, \$150 Genuine Mink Boa, with head, tail and claws. in perfect representation of the animal, \$3, \$5,

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